Men Sent to Ontario in First Compulsory Job Transfer

A bumper Xmas Issue is being blueprinted ... contributions, whether literary, photographic, or monetary, will be greeted with open arms and a welcoming smile ...

THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

TO ALL CORRESPONDENTS -When sending in news, notices and items of any kind, please include both first and last names of all persons involved.

Vol. VI, No. 49. — 10c per copy — KASLO, B. C. — 40c per month — Saturday, November 6, 1943.

Kelowna To Expel Over 100 Farmers Before Nov. 15

Threaten "More To Go When White Labor Is Available"

VANCOUVER, B. C.—B. C. Security Commission officials are conducting a survey of the evacuee population in Kelowna, George Collins, Placement Commissioner said Wednesday.

* * *

Kelowna, B. C. (CP)—A central Okanagan committee, recognized by the British Security Committee, has announced that 37 single male Japanese from the Coast and 31 married male Japanese with 82 dependents have been judged eligible for essential winter work in this district.

* * *

At least 100 Japanese evacuees, former residents along British Columbia's Pacific Coast, will be required to pa k their belongings and move out of the Kelowna area before November 15, a special committee of Kelowna citizens announced in Kelowna late last week, says a Vancouver Province report.

W. B. Hughes-Games, secretary of the "federally-sponsored committee" said the number of Japanese who must move is gknown to total 100 and may prove considerably more when the deadline is reached, according to the Province.

"There are more Pearl Harbour Japanese here than we ever dreamed of,—something we didn't know until we got figures on the number of Japanese following the issuing of ration books," Hughes-Games was quoted.

"We will not know definitely the total until a spe ial survey now being made is completed."

The Committee secretary said that an estimated 150 will be allowed to stay under special permission.

MORE REQUIRED
TO MOVE LATER

Under terms of an agreement formed some months ago between the Japanese and the citizens committee, the evacuees were allowed to stay in the area until November 15.

During that time farmers employing Japanese were told they could apply for permission to keep their help in the area provided they guaranteed to provide sufficient work for them during the winter months.

Hughes-Games said however that "more Japanese would be required to move later as more white labor becomes available."

First Visit Home in 20 Years

Nisei Need Courage of Jews to Beat Rap

Kaslo, B. C.—If Japanese Canadian evacuees resettling in eastern Canada work and struggle with the patience and fortitude displayed by the Jewish people, they need fear no obstacles.

So declared Yoshio Arthur Oda, youthful-looking, Steveston-born business man from Toronto, to The New Canadian in Kaslo this week.

FIRST B. C. VISIT
IN 21 YEARS

He is visiting his mother here, visiting British Columbia for the first time since leaving the Pacific Coast over twenty-one years ago.

Recounting how he crossed the continent two decades ago when still only in his teens, Mr. Oda laughingly recalled that it was just the "urge to wander and see the country" that took him away from home.

After a series of ups and downs he finally settled in Toronto, where he is engaged in the merchandising business. He is married and is the father of four children.

Recalling the Steveston of his boyhood, Mr. Oda thought that housing conditions in Kaslo were much worse on the average than Steveston had ever been.

Evacuees who go east must be prepared to meet difficulties and even to be buffeted around at times, he said. Housing is one of the chief problems, and it is understandable why many congregate in downtown areas in the cities like Toronto.

JEWS HAVE HARDER
TIME THAN JAPANESE

Still, he continued, Jewish people have met far more intense feeling than the people of Japanese descent in the eastern provinces. But this has not prevented them from accomplishing many successes.

Hard work and original ideas have also established another group of "evacuees." These are the refugees from central European countries, who "evacuated not just from their homes but from their continent," he told the The New Canadian.

Mr. Oda felt that on the whole the cities and towns of western Ontario were tolerant and kindly than those east of Toronto. He had special praise for Guelph, where, he said, despite the conservative atmosphere, people were very kindly.

Manitobans Digging In For Winter:

Sugar Beet Workers Win High Praise For Efficient Service on Prairies

Alberta's Japanese Canadian evacuee farmers are featured in two articles by George Yackulic of the Lethbridge Herald published in several Eastern papers and circulated widely by the Canadian Press.

Thousands of British Columbia Japanese have found contentment and a certain degree of prosperity on farms in Southern Alberta's irrigated regions, declares Yackulic.

"Many of them" he quotes Japanese spokesmen as saying, "have found conditions in their new land so much to their liking that they wish to become permanent residents of the productive territory."

"Last year they did what officials described as a meticulous and very fine job on the sugar beet fields."

"Officials of the industry and officers of the Alberta Sugar Beet Growers' Association have again praised the work of Japanese on sugar beets this year. They explain, however, that some took too large acreage to handle properly and the quality of their work suffered somewhat.

While only a few Japanese accepted work other than caring for beets last year, this summer they hustled about between periods when they were needed in the fields and supplemented their earnings substantially by doing general farm work and caring for specialized crops.

"A number of evacuees in southern Alberta last year needed aid from the B. C. Security Commission, (but) the picture now is completely different," Yackulic writes.

"Mr. George Collins, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, found that the Japanese and their employers are completely satisfied with conditions," says the Lethbridge reporter.

SUGAR BEET
SAMPLINGS ...

A new hospital was opened in Taber September 17, with many civic and provincial dignitaries at the ceremony. Evacuees did what they could in raising funds to aid construction of the institution ..... Iron Springers were complaining recently during the harvest that the haulers could not do their maximum of hauling owing to mechanical difficulties, and were pretty well disgusted. This state of affairs was soon righted by means of a direct train line to the Picture Butte factory .....

"Reports Magrath: Usually the beet harvest is featured by a big rain or more, but this open fall weather this year has for the most part been ideal. No serious labor shortage developed, thanks to the plentiful

(Please turn to Page 2)

No Single Citizens in Towns May Take New Jobs Within B. C.

Slocan Group Ordered to Fort William; Meeting Asks Ottawa To Define Citizenship; Expect Further Movement

NELSON, B. C.—In the first compulsory job placement ordered by National Selective Service since its jurisdiction was extended to Interior Housing settlements at the end of September, twenty single men were reported to have left Nelson Monday night for Northern Ontario.

They will be employed by the Pigeon Timber Company in bush and mill operations near Fort William, George Collins, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, told the Canadian Press at Vancouver.

"The men are all Canadian-born and are qualified for the work they are being sent to," Mr. Collins said, "as they have had experience at it since they were sent to the Interior."

Additional groups of single Nisei are expected to be moved to other parts of Canada from time to time as requests for they are received by as requests for them are received by Selective Service, said the report.

SLOCAN CITY, B. C.—(Special)—With Selective Service regulations taking effect on Interior Town Nisei, some thirty to forty men are reported to have received notices to report for medical check-ups last week.

Excitement precipitated by the issuing of compulsory job transfers here recalled to many a suggestion of keenly-remembered evacuation days.

It is reported that in the Slocan area there are upwards of 200 men who may be affected by job transfers. It is, in fact, freely rumoured that the majority of these men may be sent elsewhere before the end of this month.

A mass meeting of Slocan residents approved the sending of a communication to Ottawa, asking for a clear-out difinition of the status of Canadian-born or Canadian-naturalized Japanese.

KASLO, B. C.—No single men, resident in the Interior Towns will be allowed to take jobs in the province of British Columbia, according to notices received from the Commissioner of Japanese Placement and posted in all Interior Projects.

While further information was not immediately available, this was understood to be a follow-up of the extension of National Selective Service regulations to natural-born and naturalized Canadian citizens between

(Please turn to Page 2)

Selective Service Survey Completed

A survey aimed at bringing single Japanese (Canadian-born or naturalized), under National Selective Service compulsory job transfer regulations, is nearing completion, according to B. C. Security Commission officials.

The interior housing and road camps have been surveyed, but there is still considerable work to be done at Minto, Bridge River and in East Lillooet. There are also groups of Japanese employed in fuel cutting in the Greenwood area, and others are residing near Vernon.

B. C. Security Commission officials are condu ting the survey.

Japanese who will come under the job transfer regulations are single men between the ages of 18 and 55.

REPORT SPECIAL TAX SCHEDULE FOR PULPWOOD CUTTERS

OTTAWA.—Pulpwood cutting operations in eastern Canada have been given higher labor priority, and Dominion and Provincial governments are about to start an intensive winter campaign to move farm labor to the woods so as to alleviate an impending shortage of pulpwood, the Canadian Press said Monday.

NIPIGON, Ont.—Revision of tax deductions on earnings of bush workers in northern Ontario, through representations made to the Government by the Lumber and Mill Workers' Union, are reported to The New Canadian by Fred Nogami, Nisei employee of the Nipigon Lake Timber Company.

Substantial savings accure to the bush workers through the new tax schedule, according to Mr. Nogami, who states that the acute shortage of workers in the pulp industry is responsible for the new move.

He is enthusiastic over prospects both for single and married evacuees to settle down and make a good living in northern Ontario.

Chicago Has 4200 Relocees:

Two U.S. Centres To Be Closed

RIVERS, Ariz.—Data on the relocation situation in the United States shows us that exactly 13,788 Japanese evacuees are out of centres on "indefinite leave." This total does not include those who are out on indefinite leave as volunteers for the armed forces. The sum total is said to be about 15,000 as announced by Dillon Myer at Topaz recently.

Of the total, 4,257 are in Chicago area, with next largest group being 3,313 in Salt Lake City. Denver area with 2504 is in third place, with Cleveland a fair fourth with 2109.

The breakdown by cities is as follows: Des Moines (Iowa), 85; Kansas City (Missouri), 88; Chicago (Illinois) 2372; Omaha (Nebraska), 56; Minneapolis (Minnesota), 274; Milwaukee (Wisconsin), 117; Ann Arbor (Michigan), 813; Detroit (Michigan), 320; Cincinnati (Ohio), 24; Cleveland (Ohio), 583; Toledo (Ohio), 62; New York City, 180; Philadelphia (Pennsylvania), 59; State of Massachusetts, 65; St. Louis (Missouri), 136.

TOPAZ, Utah.—Owing to the acceleration of the relocation program in the United States, two of the ten relocation centers in California, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Wyoming, Colorado and Arkansas, will be closed by the end of the fiscal year next July, stated Dillon Myer, National War Relocation Authority director at a meeting in Topaz recently.

The national director reported that approximately 22,000 evacuees are now on indefinite or seasonal leaves with more than 15,000 in the indefinite leave classification.

"To quell any prevailing rumours, may I reassure you again that it is not the intention of the WRA to force relocation by direct or indirect measures, Mr. Myer declared. "However, the WRA must be regarded as a temporary, government agency and not as institutionalized agency."

Mr. Myer pointed out that the WRA has had two investigations. The WRA program has been strengthened greatly by those systematic examinations, for they not only proved the injustice of the charges, but revealed a new group of friends effectively working for the American Japanese.

Ontario Sugar Beeters Move To Northern Jobs

CHATHAM, Ont.— Essex camp which housed some thirty-nine Japanese Canadians who worked in the sugar beet fields of Kent county last summer has been closed and the camp inhabitants moved from the district J. A. Garner, Ontario agricultural representative for the county reported recently.

He stated that the Nisei had been transferred to harvesting crops in the Brantford Marsh region north of Toronto, or to the lumber industry at Port Arthur and Kapuskasing

M.P. Urges Resettlement Across Canada On Equal Basis with All Other Citizens

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Naturalized and Canadian-born Japanese should be resettled across Canada on a basis of full equality with all other citizens and should not be repatriated to Japan after the war, Angus MacInnis, M. P., declared in an address at the evening service of the St. John's United Church Sunday.

"We can not punish these people, most of whom are Canadians by naturalization or birth, for the crimes of the ruling class of Japan," he said according to a Province report.

WHY NOT GERMANS, TOO?

"If we are to repatriate all Japanese, including those born in Canada, then why has no one suggested that all residents of German and Italian extraction be repatriated also?

"The crimes of Germany and Italy in this war are just as ghastly as those committed by Japan. If the rules applied against the Japanese are not applied to the Germans and Italians, then we will be guilty of racial prejudice.

"Those advocates who ask for repatriation to Japan of all persons of Japanese origin in Canada never raised their voices in protest when Canada was supplying Japan with war material to use against the helpless people of China.

"Such repatriation would be deportation and exile for Canadian citizens."

The Oriental problem was no longer a British Columbia problem but a Canadian one, he said. It was up to the Canadian Government to find a solution for the Japanese phase.

**Your Regards to All Your Friends
A Christmas Greeting Card in
THE NEW CANADIAN**

No Arrangements For Them:

Charge Alberta High School Pupils for Tuition and Fare

KASLO, B.C.—Fees amounting to $7 per month for evacuee school children over the age of fifteen years or attending high schools in southern Alberta are being charged this year to cover costs of tuition and transportation, Jean E. Glover, secretary-treasurer of Lethbridge School Division No. 7, has informed The New Canadian.

In arrangements effected between the British Columbia Security Commission and Alberta education authorities, no provision was made for children in this category.

BCSC REFUSES RESPONSIBILITY

The Lethbridge School Division has made no charges in the past, but since the Security Commission disclaims responsibility, fees are now being levied.

The communication from Miss Glover said:

* * *

"An editorial in the October 23rd issue of your very fine paper The New Canadian takes issue with the Lethbridge Division No. 7 Board for making a charge of seven dollars per month for students over the statutory school age of 15 years.

EXTRA SCHOOL ROOMS

"Lethbridge Division has had to provide educational facilities for the greatest number of Japanese evacuee school children settling in Alberta. This large influx caused the Division to provide five extra school rooms and accommodate many more in rooms already operating. Another factor that must be considered is the large number of Japanese students that must be transported to school in vans.

"Through an agreement with the B.C.S.C. and the Alberta Government, the schools who accepted Japanese students were paid their operating charges on all students under fifteen years of age. No arrangements were made for children over the age of fifteen, however, and for the spring term of 1942 and the whole '42-43' school year no charge was made by the Lethbridge Division."

"The B.C.S.C. does not accept the responsibility for these students. They point out that the Department of Education of British Columbia has correspondence courses available for these students. To those who wish to attend our schools who are over 15 years we are making a charge of seven dollars per month, to cover tuition and transportation where available."

NEWS-REEL

Dr. Black Nominated

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Dr. Norman F. Black, well-known to many Nisei for his active interest in their problems, noted educator and former editor of the "B.C. Teacher" has been nominated by the C.C.F. as a Vancouver School Board candidate in forthcoming civic elections.

Volunteers Harvest Crops

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Refusal of the "disloyal" Japanese at the Tule Lake segregation camp to harvest the vegetable crops that are to be sent to the other Japanese evacuee centers resulted in the bringing in of 400 loyal Japanese volunteers from other centers to work in the harvest of potatoes, carrots, beets and other vegetables.

Tule Lake houses the Japanese evacuees who would not answer "Yes" to the questions on loyalty to the United States that were given to each American evacuee during the segregation program in the last few months.

Hope More Exchanges

MORMUGAO, Portuguese East India.— More repatriation exchanges in the future was hoped for by both Japanese and United States officials as the Japanese liner Teia Maru headed for home, the A. P. reported.

She was laden with Japanese nationals from Canada and the Americas and with 2400 tons of Red Cross goods for internees and prisoners.

George Shaw Operating Powell Drug Company

Mr. George Shaw, former partner in the Powell Drug establishment, would like to announce to his many Japanese friends that he has purchased the company, and will operate at the same address.

He says. "I heard that you announced the closing of the Powell Drug in the New Canadian. It was surprising the letters I received asking me if I was opening somewhere else or where my new address would be. So I guess they are still reading The New Canadian.

Your Regards to All Your Friends
A Christmas Greeting Card in
THE NEW CANADIAN

J. W. ANDERSON

OMIYA STORE STEVESTON, B.C.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

We are pleased to Announce that we have had specially prepared a supply of the highest quality FRESH SALTED SALMON for sale to purchasers of medicines and and toilet goods.

On orders for Japanese medicines and toilet goods of $5.00 or more a cash discount of 10 per cent will be given.

Customers who avail themselves of this discount may also purchase 3 lbs. of FRESH SALTED SALMON by adding 50c to the discount.

WE CANNOT SELL THE FISH SEPARATELY

RICE

For the convenience of our mail order customers who are buying medicines, we have been fortunate in obtaining a good supply of fine "New Crop" Rice.

When you order medicines or toilet goods to the value of $3, we will be pleased to ship you 5 lbs. of rice at 12c per pound.

WE PAY SHIPPING CHARGES

Select Your Toilet Goods and Medicines from Previous Advertisements, Since We Still Have a Complete Stock.

MR. T. HIGASHIDA in Charge of Mail Order Dept.

特別廣告!!

(薬名の價格は本紙廣告に度々出て居りますからお引き合はせ下さい)

◉新米到着しました。ご承知の通り戦時法で制限されて居りますから
その一箱十斤内でお分け致します。日本製薬品及び化粧品三弗以上お買ひ上げの方
に支拂ひ十二仙で一人前五斤を六十仙で差し上げます。御送料は
◉鹽鮭の製造は全然廢止されて居りますが本店が過去二ヶ月間
果少量ご製造中でしたが五弗以上お買上げの方に五十仙加へて三斤を
ただ日本製薬品は特別許可を得まして製造中のものを
に對しご割引の本製藥と致しました
買ひなる一割引金を出求ます。送料は不用です。

ステブストン 近江屋商店

Slocan Resident Killed When Lost in Mountains On Mushroom Expedition

SLOCAN, B.C. — The broken body of Toshio Iwase, 44-year old father of seven children, was found lying in a creek at the bottom of a steep cliff in the mountains above Slocan late last month.

The unfortunate man had gone into the hills across the Slocan River on Sunday morning with a companion to search for mushrooms. The two became separated during the day, and when Mr. Iwase failed to return all night, a search was hastily organized early in the morning.

At half-past ten he was found by a search party. It is thought that he must have lost his footing at the top of the cliff, tumbling to his death upon the rocks below. The funeral was held October 21.

PRISONERS OF WAR TO CUT FUEL WOOD

OTTAWA, Ont.—Fuelwood cutting for Manitoba cities and towns will be undertaken by 400 prisoners-of-war who will be housed in a new camp being built in Riding Mountain National Park in Manitoba, Labor Department officials announced last week.

The camp will be largest work camp yet constructed in Canada to accomodate prisoners and is in line with a department policy of giving priority in the use of prisoners to fuelwood production, said the Canadian Press.

Speaks on Japanese

EDMONTON, Alta. — "Today and Tomorrow with the Japanese Canadians and Wartime Problems with Canadian Citizens" was the topic of a sympathetic address given to members of the Optimist Club here recently by Rev. G. Hayden Stewart, Vancouver minister, and former chairman of the Consultative Council.

Against Return to Valley

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C. — Citizenship requirments in Canada should be made much more rigid, claimed J. A. Paton, M.L.A., addressing a well-attended meeting of the New Westminster Progressive Conservative Association in the club rooms this month. The Point Grey member of legislature stated that British Columbia could expect a heavy influx of new citizens at the conclusion of hostilities and immediate steps should be taken to prevent to any abuse of the franchise by these people.

The Japanese must not be allowed to return to the Fraser Valley, Mr. Paton claimed as he urged that every preparation be made on rehabilitation plans for when the boys return from overseas.

"PRAIRIE FARMERS"

(Continued from Page 1)

supply of Japanese workers. Alberta Beet Growers' Association announced that growers would receive a further payment on the 1942 beets of 50 cents per ton on November 1, with the final payment coming in December.

CAREY, Man.—The middle of October found the beet topping complete, chiefly due to continued good weather. There was hardly any rain or snow during the harvest season, and outside of a two-day cold spell, conditions were much different from last season.

The highest yield in the Manitoba sugar beet district came from Mr. Onagi's farm, with an average of 20 tons per acre. Mr. Yasumatsu, with 15 tons per acre, and Mr. Yamashita and Mr. Morishita were also near the top.

Preparations for the winter are being made by the evacuee farmers. Mr. Nagasaka has moved to St. Pierre and Mr. Mitsunaga to the town of Carey.

Nisei are going to work in the towns and cities, with Jimmy and George Nagasaka now employed at the peat plant at Moss Spur. Ronnie Inouye is working in Winnipeg. Amy Oikawa has returned to the big city after two weeks' visit with her parents helping in the topping. Many others are striking out for work in a number of places, from the big city to the bush camps.

Need Change in Public Opinion:

Regina Minister Sees Dispersal As Offering Christian Solution

REGINA, Sask. — Adoption of Christian methods and attitudes toward the solution of the Japanese problem in Canada was suggested by Rev. J. F. Fraser in an address to the Knox Federation of Women in "Our Attitude Toward the Japanese in Canada" at Regina recently.

"If we believe that Christ has power still, if we believe what we sing in 'In Christ there is no east nor west' —and if we believe what we pray, then there is no problem for us to solve in dealing with the 10,000 Christian Japanese in Canada. It is a problem that only Christian people can face and only Christian people can solve," the speaker said.

The government had appointed the B.C. Security Commission to deal with this and this commission was trying to handle the problem fairly but was being retarded by public opinion, said Mr. Fraser. Instead of sending these Japanese back to Japan after the war, or placing them in concentration settlements and not allowing them to buy or lease property anywhere in Canada, it would be fairer and more Christian to distribute them across the Dominion and let them be absorbed and become good Canadians.

We must forget about the white sense of superiority and adopt a Christian attitude to this problem. This was one test that Christianity is putting before Canadians at this moment and by solving it fairly and justly we would help prevent a third world war, he declared.

OBITUARY

JINTARO YAMAZAKI

Final rites were observed October 20 at Sandon for Jintaro Yamazaki, who passed away October 18 in his fiftieth year.

YASUZO UMEMOTO

The death occurred on October 16, shortly after he entered the Slocan Hospital, of Yasuzo Umemoto of Slocan. The "Otsuya" was held October 21, with interment the following day. He is survived by his wife, one son and three daughters.

Youths Get Forty Days

TORONTO, Ont. — A sentence of forty days in jail was meted out by Magistrate Browne in Toronto City police court to four Canadian-born Japanese youths, convicted on a charge of stealing radio parts and two motors from their employers.

Evacuation Extends Missions Throughout Whole of Canada

HAMILTON, Ont. — Japanese had proved co-operative during their evacuation from the British Columbia coast, said Miss A. M. Hilliard of Vancouver, to the Dominion Board of the Women's Auxiliary, M.S.C.E.

This was particularly true of the Christian population. Evacuation had changed the work of the Board of Missions to Orientals extending it from British Columbia to the whole of Canada.

"SELECTIVE SERVICE"

(Continued from Page 1)

18 and 55 living in Interior Towns.

The ban itself, however, is believed to be issued by the Commissioner under federal order-in-council. It can be enforced through Selective Service regulations requiring permits to offer or accept employment.

Lists of men falling within the category affected were compiled late in September, and are understood to be filed with the Security Commission head office and the Selective Service regional office in Vancouver.

MEDICAL EXAMS

First to be called for medical examinations and instructions to accept work east of the Rockies are already without jobs and those returning to the towns from seasonal employment.

Speculation is rife, however, that under late orders even those single men at present employed within the towns will be affected by compulsory jobs transfers.

Japanese Nationals, of course, are not affected, their treatment being subject to international conventions adhered to by both Allied and Axis nations.

Similarly, at the present time no mention of married men has been made, probably owing to the heavy expense which would be involved in the transfer and accomodation of families.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our sincere thanks and appreciation to many friends for their acts of kindness, messages of sympathy and beautiful floral offerings during our deep sorrow in the loss of our son, Koichi. Special thanks go to many friends in Toronto City.

Mr. and Mrs. Y. Nishikaze and family.

New Denver, B.C.

A MAIL ORDER SERVICE

MEN'S WORK CLOTHING

2½ lb. Wool Work Socks	Pr. .50c
1½ lb. Wool Work Socks	pr. 85c
Flannel Shirts, Navy	ea. $3.40
Cariboo Brand Shirts, Khaki	ea. $1.85
Heavy Wool Pants, Black	pr. 8.50
Heavy Denim Pants, Black	pr. 2.50
Dry-back Coats	ea. 6.00
Dry-back Pants	pr. 5.45

MEN'S TWO PIECE UNDERWEAR

Penman's 95	pr. $5.50
Penman's 71	2.50
Stanfield's A C	4.50
Stanfield's 3200	3.50
Stanfield's 1700	3.00

Shipping charges will be paid by us on the above goods.

Soya Beans	per 100 lbs.	$8.00
Salted Herrings:	25 lbs.	3.75
	50 lbs.	6.25
Salted Salmon:	50 lbs.	9.25
	100 lbs.	18.50

Prices on Beans, Herrings and Salmon are F.O.B. Vancouver. Shipping charges extra

メールオーダーを御利用下さい

◉男子用仕事着▲ウールソックス五〇仙、八五仙▲フランネルシャツ(ネビー)三弗四〇仙▲カリブーブランド(カーキー)一弗八五仙▲ウールパンツ(ブラック)八弗五〇仙▲ダニムパンツ(ブラック)二弗五〇仙▲ドライバックコート六弗▲ドライバックパンツ五弗四五仙

◉男子用ツーピースアンダウエア▲ペンマン九五、五弗五〇仙▲同七一、二弗五〇仙▲スタンフォードA.C.四弗五〇仙▲同三二〇〇、三弗五〇仙▲同一七〇〇、三弗

(送料は當店持ち)●大豆百斤八弗●鰊(へリング)二五斤三弗七五仙、五十斤六弗二五仙●塩鮭五十斤九弗二五仙、百斤十八弗五〇仙(以上は晩市渡値段、送料は別に入用)

晩市パウエル街三六九 前川商店

T. MAIKAWA STORES LTD.
300 Powell St. Vancouver, B.C.
(Operated by the Custodian under control of P. S. Ross & Sons)

みなさんはドコに落着かれましたか

ニューカナデアンのクリスマスと新年號を利用して名刺交換廣告により年末年始の挨拶をかはして下さい

▲ニューカナデアンはいつものやうに十二月末にクリスマスと新年の特別號を發行いたします。何卒奮つて名刺交換廣告掲載方を御申込下さい。これは皆様の一段の御支援を仰ぎ本紙經營の一助にして頂くと共にカナダ各地に移動された皆様に此の特別號を通じて年末年始の挨拶を交して頂くことにより皆様がいづこへ落着かれてゐるかを知友諸氏に互に知らせ合ふ便宜にもして頂かうといふ心組からであります。七千五百個で三千の家庭に賀状を送るに要する煩しい便宜がわり紙上でお互が顔を合はせる樂しみもあるといふものです。

廣告の料金

▲英語でお名前と住所は七十五仙、一吋のサイズは一弗五十仙

▲日本語でお名前と英語で住所は七十五仙、一吋のサイズは一弗五十仙

▲日英兩語でお名前と英語の住所は一弗、一吋のサイズは二弗

▲家族のお名前を加へる場合は一人につき二十五仙を増す

▲申込締切期日、十二月三十日ですが早い程よく、英文日本文の申込用紙を使ひ、お互の手數を省くため前金で申込んで下さい。

新年號への投稿 募集

ニューカナデアンはカナダ各地に散在せられる日本人諸氏の状態を明かに知り得る唯一の機關でありますが、それは皆様が銘々に通信を寄せて下さるからであり本紙は深く感謝してゐる次第であります。何事にかゝらずドシ／＼と書き送つて下さい。そして新年號には特に皆様の落着かれた土地の有様や感想その他小品、隨筆、和歌、俳句、詩、小説、論文など、何でもよろしく、ドシ／＼と投稿して下さい。新聞檢閲法により當局に提出してオーケーを得た上でなければ掲載できませんので成るべく早くお願ひ申します。（紙上の匿名は御希望にまかせますが住所、姓名だけはぜひ記しておいて頂きたい。）

スローカン技藝協會組織

趣味生活の振興と助長のために

（スローカン通信）趣味生活の振興助長を謀り斯道に貢獻する目的で山本倫由、松林靜一、曾根美代治等の發起でスローカン技藝協會が組織され第一回の競技會が十月十六、七の兩日ベイファーム校で盛大に開催された。第二回目の展覽は近々開かれるデナー公立學校の開校式を記念して開催に付ける筈で、役員には△會長、曾根美代治△補佐、竹中新三郎△連絡員、スローカンシテー山本武、ポプオフ村上太郎諸氏が擧げられ會員中には野口光三郎、宇都宮龍之助、庄司安藏、木下數一、森下隆太郎氏等の名も見えてゐる。

たけがりに行つて 慘死

（スローカン通信）當地在住の神奈川縣人岩瀬利雄氏（四四）は十月十七日の日曜日早朝友人と共にスローカンの河向ふの山中にマツシアーム取りに出かけ不幸道を惑び行方不明となり數時間後、多數の捜索に出かけたところ午前十時頃ハイウェーから山中約半哩の地點にてクリークに墜落慘死してゐるのを發見された。檢屍裁判の後二十一日葬儀を執行した。七人もの子供があることゝて大いに同情され多數の會葬者があつた。

各種の催し

――（松下通信）――

レモンクリーキ便り

（レモンクリーキ通信）十月廿三四兩日に亘りレモンクリーク菊花九重會主催で開かれた展覽會は折惡く雨天續きだつたにも拘らず當地在住者は云ふまでもなくスローカンシテー、ニューデンヴァー、サンドン各地より菊花愛好者が引きもきらず來場し非常な盛會であつたが主催者側では明年は一層立派な菊花を展覽すべく用意して居り各方面の支援を感謝してゐる。

十月廿八、九、三十の三日間には當地パノラマ・リツタ・スクール三年生までの可愛らしい兒童たちの出演による學藝會が開催、參會者多數に大きな讃辭を與へた。又ハイ校生徒七十餘名は十月二十九日夜幼稚園ホールに於て教師ビー・デー・ー氏を招待して"ハローイーン・パーテー"を催し思ひ／＼の競技に一夕を樂しく過ごした。なほ當地にも活動映畫機の設備が出來つゝあるのでハイ校父母會では生徒用の參考書などの購入資金を補ふためサンドンの日本人映畫部に依頼して映畫を上映する交渉中である。佛教會堂も造作中であつたが近く落成の運びである。（池野生）

高原の秋は短かし

冬來のサンドン便り

（サンドン通信）高原の秋は短かし（ニューサンドン）は早くも冬を思はせる（一週間も早く初雪を見た。しかし溫度は比較的に高いなか昨年まで一週間も早く初雪を見た。しかしサンドンの移動地は行くは暗い運命にあるかも知れないが在住日本人は少しの動搖もせず落着いた生活を續けてゐる。

日井濱平氏は愛兒入園記念にサンドン幼稚園へ金三弗寄附（杉方生）

インターンメント キャンプへの手紙

インターンメントキャンプ宛の手紙には次の如く（一表記すれば無料でよい。"Prisoner of War Mail"

野菜の最高値段

（オタワ發）オタワ政府の物價局はキャベジ、ビーツ、キャロット、パースニップ、ターニップ等に對する最高値段の規定を發布し十一月一日から實施してゐる。

消息

▲鹿兒島縣の高崎幸作氏發信の元ステヴストン郵函四六北川鐵三氏宛の手紙がニューカナデアンに留置いてある。▲晩市パウエル街三九九のパウエル藥店の經營者ジョージ・ショウ氏は在來通り元の場所で藥店を經營し續けてゐる。

出生

▲サンドンの山崎高十氏夫人は此の程女兒を分娩、アヤ子と命名、母子共健全▲ビーシー州テーラーレーキの森勘一氏夫人は十月十六日アシクロフトのレディミント病院にて女兒を分娩母子共健全で明美と命名。

婚約と結婚

▲スローカンシテーの秋山太郎吉氏長男晋氏とカズローの前田勝藏氏三女知代子孃とは久芳条穂夫妻及び永野萬太郎氏の媒約で婚約した▲元ウォーノックの夏原喜一氏と森助五郎氏二女美重子孃（元フエヤビウ）とは吉岡役次郎、竹中宇三郎氏兩夫妻の仲介により十月二十四日サンドン佛教會で平原開數師式の下に結婚式擧行、新郎新夫は近く東部へ赴く由▲スローカン在住の速水繁雄氏と日夏庄太郎氏長女淑子孃は大辻力松、白木一雄兩夫妻の仲介で十月十日結婚した。

死亡

▲スローカンの梅本安藏氏は十月十六日朝急病にて入院同日午後五時半心臓麻痺にて死去廿二日葬儀を執行した▲島根縣安濃郡出身の山崎甚太郎氏（五十歳）は病氣のためサンドン病院で療養中であつたが十月十八日死去、二十日佛教會で日本人コミテー主催の同胞葬にて告別式が營まれ遺骸はニューデンバーで火葬にした。

●熊本縣人深田數秋氏の現住所知りたし――グリンウッド荒木アキ

移動日本人財産所有者ニ告グ

本會依囑ノ辯護士ハ去ル七月十九日附ヲ以テ「加奈陀政府ハ果シテ移動日本人所有ノ財産ヲ強制處分スル權能ヲ有スルヤ否ヤ」ノ疑點ニ關シ神聖ナル法廷ノ判決ヲ仰グ訴訟提起ノ許可ヲ請願中デアリマシタガ今回加奈陀總督ハ右起訴ヲ認可サレ本件ハ愈々エキスチヤカー裁判ニ廻附サレル事トナリタル旨十月十二日附内務次官ヨリ正式通知ニ接シマシタカラ右報告致シマス

並ニ場所等ハ後日決定發表サレル筈

尙ホ本件ガ斯クノ如ク進展シテ居ルニ就テハ負擔額未送金ノ土地所有者ハ勿論本會ノ趣旨ニ贊成ノ諸君ノ協力ヲ切望シマス

十月二十五日

移動日本人財産擁護協會

Japanese Property Owners Assn. P.O. Box 518, Kaslo, B.C.

岩瀬利雄儀十月十八日不慮死去致し同二十一日當スローカンにて葬儀執行ニューデンバーに於て火葬致候

右生前知己諸氏に謹告仕候尙ほ行方不明中捜索に際し當地在留者には多大の御援助を相かけ誠に恐縮致居候而して葬儀に際しては多數御會葬を賜り御弔詞供花香料其他多大の御同情を辱し御厚志に對し失禮乍ら紙上を以て御禮申上候

十月廿五日

妻 岩瀬ヨシ

遺族 一同

親戚 一同

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島根縣人 故 山崎甚太郎 儀

[illegible]サンドン病院に[illegible]十月十八日[illegible]永眠致し[illegible]二十日[illegible]告別式[illegible]

一九四三年十月二十日

在サンドン 親戚代表 [illegible]

友人代表

日本人コミテー代表

中川[illegible] 石[illegible] 三宅[illegible] [illegible] 中[illegible] 木[illegible] 近[illegible] 武[illegible]

夫 安藏 儀急病にて十月十六日午前十時入院午後五時半心臓麻痺にて死亡致し[illegible]

[illegible]

十月廿七日

遺族 妻 梅本 [illegible]

長男 [illegible] 同妻 [illegible] 二女 [illegible] 三女 [illegible] 婿 田中 [illegible]

外 親族 友人 一同

時計修繕業

▲どんな時計でも保險附で安全に修繕致します。成るべく直接郵便にて御送付下さい。面倒を省くためにシーオーデーで返送致します

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スローカンシテー 重田房造

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セレクチヴ・サーヴィスの規定で 強制的就働命令による最初の組が出發

オンタリオ州フォートウイリアムのパルプ材會社へ

（ネルソン發）九月末にナショナル・セレクチヴ・サーヴイスの規定をインテリアタウンの日系市民にも適用することになつて以來最初の強制的就職命令により二十一名の獨身者が北部オンタリオに向つて去る月曜日夜ネルソンを出發した。就職先はフォートウイリアムのピヂオン木材會社の山やまに就働するのであるが日本人再轉住關係のコリンス氏は晩市でカナデアンプレスの通信員に語り「彼等はインテリアに移つて以來經驗を得たので送られる先の仕事に適當してゐる者である」と説明してゐる。而してカナダ内の他の就働地からもセレクチヴ・サーヴイス當局に人員要求の申込がある毎に命令も夫々へ送り出すのだと云はれる。

（北部オンタリオ州に於けるパルプウード産業では甚しき勞働者不足を告げて居るので政府では同産業を勞働者獲得優先權の「ビー」クラスに入れて就働者の離職を阻止する方策をとらうとしてゐると云はれる）

スロカン地方では 該當者が二百餘名

（スローカンシテー特信）セレクチヴ・サーヴイス規定がインテリアタウンに適用されることになつた結果として三十名乃至四十名の二世青年が先週身體検査に出頭方の通告を受けたと云はれる。右に關連して當地方では日本人總移動の時のやうな關心が喚起されて居るがスローカン地方全体では約二百名が強制的就働乃至は轉職の命令を受け一ケ月のうちにカナダ内のいづこへか送られることにならうと取沙汰されてゐる。

タウンに居住する獨身者 「ビーシー州内では就職を許さぬ」

（カズロー發）インテリアタウンに居住する獨身者はビーシー州内で仕事口をとることを許されない旨の通告が日本人再轉住局長から出て各タウンに其の掲示が出てゐる。それ以上の詳しいことは未だ判らないが之はセレクチヴ・サーヴイス規定をインテリアタウンのカナダ生れ及び歸化せる日系市民の十八歳以上五十五歳までの者に適用することになつたのと關連あることだと見られてゐる。右の禁止告示は前政府の閣令によつて再轉住局長から出されたものと信ぜられてゐるし、夫れはセレクチヴ・サーヴイス當局によつて施行されるもので人を雇ふにも就職するにもパーミットを必要とするのである。而して右の規定に該當する人人のリストは九月末までに作製して晩市のセキユリチー・コミツシヨン本部及びセレクチヴ・サーヴイス事務所に提出してあると見られてゐるが第一にロツキー以東の仕事に行くために身體検査の呼出しを受ける者は既に失業してゐる者と季節的な勞働からタウンに歸來しつつある者で、ただ今現在就働中の者でも獨身者はやがては轉職命令を受けることになるであらうと取沙汰されてゐる。「ナショナル」は勿論右の規定には關係なく彼等の取扱ひに就ては國際條約できめられて居り、又現在のところでは家族持ちには適用されてゐないが恐らく夫れは家族連れでの轉職には費用がかかりすぎるからであらう。

「オンタリオ州北部に來い」

現地で山働きしてゐる青年の勸告

（オタワ發）東部カナダに於けるパルプウード切り出し産業は勞働者獲得の優先權を與へられることになり領・州政府は農業勞働者を伐木キャンプに送りパルプウードの不足を補ふ運動をはじめてゐるとカナデアンプレスは報じてゐる。

（オンタリオ州ニピゴン發）オンタリオ州北部の山働きをしてゐる者の收入に對するタキスの率を修正するやうに木材勞働者組合を通して政府に要請したとニピゴンレーキ木材會社に就働中の二世野上フレッド君からニユーカナデアンに通信した。改正された率によると殘る金が可なり多くなると野上君は言つてゐるが此の改正に成功したのはパルプ産業で甚しき人員不足を告げてゐるからであると云ふ。尚野上君は獨身、家族持の別なく日本人が北部オンタリオ州に移り住んで良い生活をはじめるやうにと言つてゐる。

（オンタリオ州フオートウイリアム通信）當地のグレートレーキ木材會社に就働中の熊本縣人坂本季四郎氏（兄の忠喜氏はスローカンに在留）はアルバータ州ピクチュアビュートの同縣人佐藤正太郎氏長女照子孃と十月廿一日當地のウエスレー合同教會に於てゼームス牧師司式で結婚した◇

（オタワ發）マニトバ州のマウンテン・ナショナル・パークに四百名の捕虜を收容するキャンプが建てられ彼等は斯切仕事に從事してゐる旨勞働省から發表されたが斯る切仕事は勞働者獲得の優先權の上では「エー」のクラスに入れられることになるらしい。

獨創性を發揮して地歩をきづく歐洲からの「移動者」

再定住する日本人への一指針

（カズロー發）東部カナダに再定住しつつある日系カナダ人がユダヤ人が示してゐる如き忍耐強さと氣魄をもつて着々と前へ得る力とをもつて働き努力して行くならば彼等は將來の恐るべき障害はない筈である。――今週カズローを訪問したステグストン生れのトロント在住の靑年ビジネスマン小川義夫氏はニユーカナデアンに對して右の如く言明した。同氏は二十一年前に海岸を離れて東行したのであるが今度はじめてビーシー州を訪問しカズローに居る昭に會ひに來たのである。小川氏は二十餘年前まだ二十歳前に東行したときのことを回顧して唯「カナダ市を見たかつたからである」と笑ひながら語つたが同氏は最後にはトロントに落着いて商賣をはじめ今では西人の父親となつてゐるのであるが少年時代のステグストンのことを振り返つて見るとカズローの日本人の住居の有様は不均して「スラグ」トンの夫れよりも惡いやうに思ふと言ひ、東部カナダに關しては次の如く述べてゐる。東部に行かうとする者は困難に逢着する覺悟がなければならず時には難難に遭遇することをも考へてゐなければならぬ。住宅は依然として主要な問題となつてゐるがトロントの如き都市に於て多くの日本人がダウンタウンに集結することには理由がないとも云へない。しかしユダヤ人は東部にある日本人が受けてゐるよりも遙に困難な目に逢つてゐる。にも拘らず彼等は多くの方面で成功してゐる。東部には彼等のホームからはかりでなく中央ヨーロツパから「移動」して來た者が多數居るが彼等は良く働き獨創性を發揮することによつて着々と地歩を築いてゐる。オンタリオ州西部の諸都市や町全体はトロント以東の夫れに比して大体として寛容な態度を示し親切であると思ふが特にゲルフなどは保守的な町であるにも拘らず住民は極めて親切である。

授業料問題

レスブリッヂ地方 學務課の説明

（カズロー發）アルバータ州南部の移動日系學童にして十五歳以上のハイスクール通學者には一ケ月七弗の授業料を課してゐる旨レスブリッヂ第七區域學務部のグヮイアー幹事からニユーカナデアンに知らして來た。ビーシーセキユリテーコミシヨンとアルバータ州文部省の關係は右の點に關して取きめはなく是れまでレスブリッヂ地方の學務課では授業料をとつてはゐなかつたがコミツションの方で責任を持たぬと發表したので徴收するやうになつたのだと云ふことで幹事のミス・クローヴァーからニユーカナデアンに來た手紙の中には次の如く指摘してある。移住日本人の多數の學童のために當地方では五つのエキストラ・スクールルームを増設更に多くの施設をして居るが日本人學童の多くはスクールバスで送り迎へしなければならず條分の費用もかかるので一ケ月七弗の授業料を課し數授とトランスポーテーションの費用に充てることにしたのである。

エセツクスの農業キャンプ閉まる

（オンタリオ州チヤタム發）夏の間ケント地方のシユガービーツ農園に働いてゐた日系カナダ人三十九名が居たエセツクスのキャンプは閉鎖され一同はトロント北方の良地やポートアーサー、カプスカシング等の木材産業へ轉働した旨發表されてゐる。

「冬季には要らぬので追放」

勝手氣儘なケローナ地方の「有志」

▽―農繁期だけ日本人農業勞働者をほしがる

（ケローナ發）昨年ケローナ地方に移住した日本人のうち少くとも百名は十一月十五日を切りとしてケローナ地方から退去を要求されるであらうとケローナ市民委員會の特別委員は發表してゐる。日本人農業勞働者の滯在許可は十一月十五日までといふ期限を附して置いて雇主たる個々の農家から滯在許可方を申請した場合に委員會で再考して滯在許可を拒絕するといふ取きめになつてゐるのであるから時限までには相當數の日本人が冬季も滯在を許されることになるであらうと見られて居り今日までのところでは三十七名の獨身者と三十一名の家族持（家族數八十三名）が冬季も留まることを許されてゐる。

中野正剛自殺の報

（重慶發）日本の同盟通信の放送によると日本の代議士中でも最も極端なるファシストである中野正剛は議會に於ける東條首相の演説をきいた後自殺したといふが當局の新聞紙は中野の自殺は戰爭の將來に悲觀した爲めだと書いてゐる。

（ロンドン發）ベルリン發のラヂオ放送は日本で防空組織を完全に組織がへすることになつたと安藤紀三郎内相が議會で發表、重要產業を地方へ移す計畫はどしどし進んでゐると傳へてゐる。

（右に關連して米國の觀察者は東京及ベルリンよりの放送を綜合にして、三菱財閥も遂に戰時体制下に再組織され政府が其の指導管理に當り其の他の十數に餘る大財閥も政府の管理下におかれる筈で、學生及海外在留民の徴兵延期制の撤廢、朝鮮人や臺灣人も徴兵の義務を負ふことになり男子が戰爭に驅出される關係上女性によつてのみ補はるべき職業が公布されてゐる等完全なる戰時体制へ進んでゐることを報じてゐる。）

（晩香坡發）◇ビーシー州内に於ける「デイムアウト」（半消燈）規定は十月卅一日限りで廃止、夜の興行は再び開くことになつた。

愛讀者へお知らせ

ニユーカナデアンの編輯部支配方の手紙を差出して貰ります。郵便の行衛ひで郵送金額に關し事故あるかも知れません。御郵便を乞ふ

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の爲の英文不偏の週刊紙

購讀料 一ヶ月四十仙
前金六ヶ月二弗 一ヶ年四弗

編輯兼發行者 生山國人
編輯者 梅月高市
日本文編輯員 前田東
社員 森次見
同 池野順次

セレクチヴサーヴイスと日系市民の立場

日系カナダ市民の一部がナショナル・セレクチヴサーヴイスの一般市民に關する規定を適用されることになつて戰爭の市民としての責務は又も新なる判斷を表すに至つた。

平和時に於ける吾々市民の主要關心事はデモクラチックな選擧權獲得の戰ひ乃至は吾々を攻擊する者への反駁態度であつた。

ところでビーシー州に於ては日本人ナショナルの地位はカナダ生れ或は歸化日系人のそれよりも遙かに安全であるといふのが事實であるが、それは條約により守られてゐるからであり、その保護は法的には日系市民には及ぼし得ないのである。日系市民は其の法律上の資格のために外國の政府から保護は受けられず、國際條約の施行に當る代辯者からも見てもらへぬのである。

實際のところ市民グループは偏見と差別的な規定の前に最も多くさらけ出されてゐるのである。多くの攻擊と拘束は市民權は論外において常に人種をのみ基礎にして行はれ日本人エーリエンスに對して加へられるハンデキャップの總てを市民は蒙つてゐるのである。

此の不合理なる現象を是正するために一九四二年一月に市民權を持つ者に特權を與へて之を保護せよといふ試みが行はれたのではあるが、其の結果はナショナルの者の方が實質的に保護されて市民權の地位は全く放棄された形でしかならなかつた。それは「プロテクチヴ・パワー」たるスペイン政府や國際赤十字の干涉によつてナショナルは保護されるのであるが市民權は彼等からの保護は受けられぬといふことになつてゐるからである。

現下の問題たるナショナル・セレクチヴ・サーヴイス規定の適用も非戰鬪員の取扱ひ及び服務に關する國際條約によつてナショナルは特別グループとして除外されるのであらうが、敵國系の市民には之を引用することが出來ず彼等は人種の故に色々な拘束を受けてゐても市民としての責任だけは課せられるといふことになるのである。

セレクチヴ・サーヴイスの規定がインテリアタウンの市民に適用されることになつた結果として、市民の方では一層の自由と彼等に關係ある家族の狀態改善の要求が一段と高まることゝ見られるが、斯かる要求は極めて合理的なものである。

規定をインテリアタウンのカナダ生れの日系市民に適用することゝなつたのはカナダの誇るところで他の市民が取扱はれてゐると同樣に日系市民も平等に扱はれるのであると簡單に片付けて了ふものがあるかも知れないが、日系カナダ人に對して旅行の自由や自らの意志によつてホームを定める權利を否定したりラヂオやカメラを所有し使用することから、ハンテング、フイッシング、ドラッピング等を禁じ、勞働者賃銀支拂を差控へたり、農地の借用や購入に特別許可證を必要とすることにしたり、酒類を公平に得る權利を拒否したり乃至は投票權を非デモクラチックに否認したりするが如きケシからぬ差別的取扱ひをしてゐる以上は、然ういふことは言へない筈であるのだ。

――(ケー・ダブリユ生)

カナダに於ける人種的差別

ユダヤ人と黒人の當面する問題

ナチスのユダヤ人に對する殘酷さに對し聯合國が擧げた非難の聲にカナダ政府が眞先に和したのは事實である。他國同樣に[illegible]することを約束して、一千人の避難兒童をカナダに受け入れる許しを與へた。しかし夫れだけでは充分でない。もつと〳〵多數の子供や大人をカナダに迎へてやらなければならぬのである。

必要なることは政府の策に呼應して民衆の間からもユダヤ人救濟の大なる叫びをあげる事である。

最近トロントに於て開かれた協議會に於て、ユダヤ人避難民をカナダに連れてくるのは何も戰後まで待たなくてもよいといふことが叫ばれたが、イングランド教會だけでも、若し有らゆる說教壇を利用しさへすれば、此の問題を二週間以內に實行させることが出來るのだ。(右の協議會に於ては西部沿岸から移動させられた日本人の世話をする領政府を援助してやることを拒絕した或種のクリスチャンが非難されてゐた。)

之れは餘り世間に知られてゐないことであるが、一九四二年の秋、トロントのナショナル・セレクチヴ・サーヴイス(恐らく他でもだつたらうが)では雇主のために一種のカードを用ひたものである。其のカードには「特技、年齡、人種」といふ項目があり、若し如何なる雇主でも、ユダヤ人、黒人、ローマンキャソリック乃至はプロテスタントは雇ひたくないと言へば、セレクチヴ・サーヴイスの事務員は雇主の希望に應じて之れらの人種や宗教關係のことにまで氣をつけなければならなかつたものである。或日のこと事務員はウッカリして、或は事務に熱心な餘り、だつたのか、電話で人を求めて來た雇主に對して「人種や宗教について特に選好みがありますか」と訊いてしまつたのだ。ところが此の雇主は所謂少數民族の者だつたので、この雇傭に當つて人種的差別の手加減をしてゐたカラクリはバレてしまつたのである。そして此の事務員は呼びつけられてヒドくシかられたと言ふことである。此の話は少數民族派の宗教に歸依してゐるナショナル・セレクチヴ・サーヴイスの一役人で彼自身人種的な差別待遇に對して鬪爭してゐる人から出たことである。

ユダヤ人は小商賣の上でも困難に遭遇してゐる。彼等の受ける壓迫はクリスチャンが經營してゐる問屋でユダヤ人と取引することを拒否するのも其の一部分であり、或者は品物不足や勞働力缺乏から抑制を受けてゐる。彼等はナショナル・セレクチヴ・サーヴイスが必要なる方策をとることに對して苦情は言つてゐない。だがユダヤ人にして軍隊に入る資格のない者は產業で就職と差別的取扱ひをするために仕事口をとり得ないといふ有樣にあることはたしかである。人力不足といふことはオンタリオ州では常に新聞の一面の記事となつて問題となつてゐる。トロントの「グローブ」「メール」兩新聞は此の人種的差別の實例をあげ、投書は次々と現はれ、調査も行はれた。

其の實例を少し擧げる。或產業では「若し必要とあれば」黒人をも雇ふことになつてゐた。

他の者は黒人を雇ふにしても彼等だけを別なデパートメントに働かせたがよいと主張した。數個の會社では黒人を雇ふことには白人勞働者が反對すると主張した。又或ものは一定限の黒人だけを雇ひ入れやうと提議し、一地域では黒人は御免だと頑つて主張した。トロントの一ビズネスマンは或一定の信條をもつてゐる者だけを雇つてゐることを大に威張つてゐると報告されてゐる。

そこで黒人らは行動し、話はひろがつて行つた。一九四二年十月二十八日の「グローブ」と「メール」紙上には次の如き黒人のステートメントが掲載された。

「吾々の或者は、よしんば彼が大學出であつても此の戰時下にありながら門戶をとざされゐるのである。吾々は戰爭遂行を支援してゐるのであり、一層之を盛にしたいのだ。吾々黒人は蹂躙され彼等の技能は下等な仕事でムダにされてゐるのである。セレクチヴ・サーヴイスでは勞働者を軍需產業に――彼等の最も適當してゐる仕事に就けなければならぬと宣言してゐるではないか。吾々の間には產業の第一線に立つて働ける有能な勞働者がまだ〳〵幾らでもあるのだ。」

斯うして新聞雜誌によりセレクチヴ・サーヴイスに壓力が加へられた結果、當局は十一月十四日に至り「雇主の中に市民權、國籍、人種、言語、名前、宗教、膚色等によつて就働者を差別してゐるものがあるのは戰爭遂行を阻害し戰爭のデモクラチックな目的を損ふものである。セレクチヴ・サーヴイス當局は斯る差別的取扱ひを激勵したり獎勵したりするものではない」と言明して各事務所に人種や宗教のことを質問することを差止める指令を出したものである。

しかし之が何の程度まで奏効したかは疑問で、オンタリオ州では未だ多數の黒人が重要產業に就き得ないで居るといはれる。

(カナデアン・フオラム誌より)

カズロー・レター

梅月高市

日本人に對して極めて良き理解をもつてくれてゐるシーシーエフのアンガス・マキニス代議士は去る日曜日の夜晩香坡のセント・ジョンス合同教會のサーヴイスに於て「歸化してゐるもの及びカナダ生れの日系人はカナダ中に亘つて他のカナダ市民と全き平等なる基礎に於てカナダ中に再定住させなければならぬものであつて、一部の人々が主張する如く戰後に彼等を日本へ送り返すなどゝ云ふことをしてはならぬのだ」と主張し、常に變らぬ公正、率直さをもつて次の如く堂々と論じました。

「吾々は、その大部分が歸化乃至は此の國生れとしてカナデアンであるところの之らの日系人を日本の支配階級者の罪の故をもつて罰することはできないのだ。若し吾々がカナダ生れのものをも含んで日系人を日本に送還するならばドイツ人やイタリー人をも故國に送還しなければならぬことになる。この戰爭に於てドイツ、イタリーの犯した罪は日本のそれと何等變るところはないのである。日本人に對して適用されてゐる總ての拘束規定がドイツ人やイタリー人に對して適用されないと云ふことは、吾々が人種的偏見の罪を犯してゐることになるのだ。

「日系人を日本に追放せよと主張してゐる人たちは、日本が戰爭に使ふ軍需資材をカナダから日本へ供給したことに對しては抗議はしなかつたのである。斯る送還はカナダの市民そのものを追放する事にもなるのである。

「日本人問題は最早やビーシー州のではなくカナダの問題であり、その解決の途はカナダの政府が見出さなければならぬものであるのだ。」

又、レジャイナではフレザー牧師が「日本人問題の解決にはキリスト教信者としての態度が必要であらなければならぬ」と主張して問題を公正に取扱はうとしてゐる當局を偏見にとらはれた輿論が邪魔してゐることを指摘し人種的偏見觀念をすて、眞のクリスチャンたるの態度に於て問題解決に當らなければならぬことを力說してゐます。先には米國のルーズヴエルト大統領夫人が「米國市民は總て自由正義擁護者等への權利を有し、吾々の欲するが如くに吾々の生活をなす權利を有してゐるが、吾々の欲する自由を他にも與へる事によつてのみ吾々は之を享有し得るのだ」と主張する一文を寄稿して日系市民の平等を辯護しました。

偏見者流のある一方に於て斯うした正義の士がカナダにも決して少くないのは吾々の大に意を強くし得るところであります。

人生にユーモアを與へる想ひ出は樂し

ヴァーノン 淡川濟歌

霞を食ひ風月を味ひ山猿を友とし墨斗を樂しむ仙人でも世から昔の想ひ出を取り去れば、とても山の生活など忍び難いさうで、それは想ひ出といふものは人生に大切なものらしい。樂しい事にせよ苦しい事にせよ、昔を想ひ出すといふことは慰めにもなり又樂しみなものだ。少年時代の村の祭や武者に遊ぶ子、大山元帥の入城の「のぞき」「さあいらつしやい〳〵」お金を拂つての祭りの「ろくろ首」の見せ物の事など想ひ出しても、幼かつた時代のことどもがあれからこれと想ひ出されて樂しいものだ。

今日は仕事が休みでボカンと縁側に寄しんでゐるところへ（オカナガンセンター）の知人よりの手紙が届いた。その中の俳句

新緑の香に霧るや菊の花

蟲聲の淋しくなりて秋深し

を感心してゐる間に思ひがあれこれからはつて最後にキャンプ生活の想ひ出が胸に浮んで來た。

日本ではよく縁起のよい日を撰ぶものだが白人にはそんなことは何うでもよいのだらう。恰度三月三日のお節句の日に、しかも僕のエンゲーヂの記念すべき日にでウビクタードガリスのヒルさんより召集令を受けて五日の午後僕達のキャンプ、ヂーインといふ日本語で寺院とも書けさうなお寺のやうな名前の驛に着いたのはよいが、山の中の小さい驛で人家はなし、見渡す限り白雪のロッキー山脈だ。

然し一寸事に難儀したことを知人なら妻に此所の住所を教へて報告せねばならぬのだが、フランス語のやうな名前で綴も滿足に讀めない。驛夫に聞けばヂーインと讀むんだといふが僕達の半數以上は自暴氣味も手傳つてヂコチンと讀んで平氣なものだ。

早速九人一組のバンクカーの生活が始まつた。人名を書いて各カーの入口に書き出しておけば至極便利と云ふわけで、同時に各カーより一名の班長を選んで總ての世話役に當て名前を書き出した。自分の知人も來てゐるかも知れぬ、各カーの人名でも調べて來やうと夕食後出かけたが八番目のカーまで來てこれは驚いた。班長の名前はむけさん、それに續いて角力の關太、宮の森の寅、喧嘩の安、胸ひげの松など揃も揃つて昔の俠客のやうな名前が書出されてゐる。僕の班にテーといふ銅一郎にとても立派な髯をはやした鍋がのぞいて居るやうな豪傑が居た。三月と云つても零下二十度もいふ或晩此のチー君が御親切にも僕達のため水汲に行つてくれた。

歸つて來た豪傑君のバケツには水が僅三分の一、驛る途中でこぼしたらしい、零下三十度といふのに御丁寧にも頭から湯氣が立つてゐる。餘程あわてたものと見える。話をきけば水を汲んで歸らんとした時に大きな怪物が水煙りを立てて水中へ飛び込み馬のやうに大きく鼻をくすん〳〵させたさうだ。豪傑君は多分大きな熊を想像したらしいが直ぐ怪物の正体が判明したが何のことはない、お馴染のビーバーだ。

ビーバーを思ひ出すが立木を伐り倒すのにてまくちをわける。テメを云ふかつさんはオーラーの專門で中々その說明はむつかしく作業中のことまでもちあけには困せずいつも自分であけたがるので此のおつきさんとう〳〵ビーバー先生の綽名を頂戴した。

小さい時に蛙におへそをなめられた話をしてカヘル君の綽名、笑ふのが落語家に似て居るので金五郎の綽名等々總員はとても賑かなものだつた。

何縣の出身か知らないが明月をしばし觀賞したエス君、大きな聲で「むつたにむられぬひでものちきがふかつてる」と叫ぶ。何が何だか僕達にはわからないが說明を聞けば「めつたに見られぬ見事な月が光つてゐる」と云ふ事だ。斯様に思ひ出は人生にユーモアを與へ、ゆとりを與へるなつかしいものだ。

その人々によつて思ひ〳〵の想つた思ひ出があらうが、慰めの材料にするもよし發展の材料にするもよいものだ。

句便り嬉し

レモンクリーキ テーユー生

先だつて遠くオカナガンセンターより俳句をよくする一婦人が僕地を訪問に來られたのでこの同好者が一夕歡迎の句會を開き爾後その末席に列ることが出來て以後時折手紙など頂くが其の中には次の様な句も同封されてあり私一人で味識するのはもつたいないのでここに發表さして頂くことにします。

（サンドンの夕暮れの山）

不二に似し嶺より夕焼け濃くなりぬ

（サンドンの街を離れた急山）

スライドの跡あり〳〵と草茂る

（サンドンの山道を散歩して）

道すがら苔に蕨薇や野の苺

五ツ葉の夏の松色手折りけり

夏深くサラビとばけて地を蔽ふ

捨てられしワゴンに偲ぶ夏の昔

（サンドンの入月の夜逝て）

街騷ぎけろうと銀漢鎖めけり

（サンドンの流潮千場の荒跡）

夏風に綾にヒラ〳〵物干場

（レモンクリーキにて）

同胞の家も落つきてお花畑

移動地や荒地起してヴイクトリーガーデン

老年の身に汚れなき心の汗

老眼に生きて心のいたで和げり

秋晴れの紀行吟

レモンクリーキ 小杉金盃

秋晴れや寂し紀行の獨り旅

巖巒の綿縫ひ行くや秋日和

氣味悪し覗けば千古の水深し

野も山も五色に染しニューデンバー

（サンドンに行きて）

逆暉は薄紅色に陽の沈む

サンドンや色染め別し家並かな

訪れて俳友と語る夜長かな

手製品賜して嬉し秋日和

（サンドンからカズローへ）

秋の夜の山脈廻る自動車族

またゝきも出來ぬ難路の夜長哉

無事に入るカズローの街や夜は靜か

秋晴れや今朝訪れしニューカナデアン

グリンウッド ケー子

秋葉は野こゑ山こゑ通へきた

友我が夢は路に消ましむ

美しき赤き野はらの賀をとうて

吾子と遊べり床草の上に

なつかしき乙女の頃の吉日記よ

みかへすなり秋の夜なかに

うす寒りうすら寒さが身にしみ

てふるさと戀ふて今日も泣くなり

眞夏の錯覺

ホープ十五哩キャンプ 香野素

眞夏の太陽は風をも照り盡し

草々はその威力の前に深く頭をたれて居るが

小鳥とクリークの自由讃歌達は

照り盡して居ない

私達は深になると七魚のやうに

心まで

高原の夏の陽にとかされてゐた

空は光りで滿たされ

滿たされた光をゆするやうに

ダイナマイトは反撥を試みる

私は限りなく澄んだ空の中に

その饒舌の中から

錯覺の映像を見て居た

それは歴史の血潮の中に

動く自己の身邊を

爆彈は絶え間なく炸裂し

その炸裂の中から

閃光として叫が響く

進軍！ 進軍！

頭上を飛び越えて青年等は滑る

彈道の中に最後の胸を擴げてる

あゝ私は叫ぶことが出來ない

空は刻々と明るく滿たされて行く

あゝ私は叫ぶことが出來ない

遠くで遊ぶ子供の聲は

完全に空から落ちて來て去つて

錯覺の全部を占めてしまつた

あゝ私はやつぱり太陽の前に

小鳥達のメランコリーの中に

臥してゐるのではないか

赤い物は太陽のどれよりも輝く

私の胸を燻くさ

もう私ではなく

石を拾ふで

力一ぱい空間に投げつけてゐた

いつまで續くか「流浪の旅」

山頂の道路キャンプへ登つたり降つたりで

クロスバッグもすりきれた

（プリンストン第四キャンプ通信）

當サミット・キャンプで約四ヶ月間行動を共にした人々も十月の終りの週中には愈々別れて第一、第二の兩キャンプから歸つて來てゐた人々は大抵元のキャンプへ歸つて行き、フライデー・グリーキのキャンプから來てゐた大部分の人は第五キャンプへ歸つて行く事になつた。既に十月二十二日からフライデー・グリーキのキャンプ修理のため先發隊が出發其の後毎日のやうに五名十名と同胞へ向けて出發してゐるので十一月末までには此のキャンプも閉鎖されることにならう。こゝサミットのキャンプはテントハウスではあるがルームも可なり廣くて見晴らしもよいしソフトボールのグラウンドもあり水も美しくて豐富であるがフライデー・グリーキの第五キャンプは水が惡くて娯樂機關も少く見晴らしも悪い。そんな所へまた歸つて行くのはツライ事ではあるが此の山頂のキャンプでは冬季に食料を運び上げることが困難なので再移轉も仕方がない。思へば昨年三月以來何度住所を遞へたことであらう。スーツケースは破れるしクロスバッグはすり切れる、流浪に似た旅はいつまで續くことやら——。

タシメ見物に行き

（プリンストン第二キャンプ通信）（林作生）

ホープとプリンストン間の道路も十月七日開通したので八日吉前氏と僕は日本人では最初の通行者としてタシメ見物に行つた。トラックの上から遙に眺めたタシメはまるで大きな工場でもあらうかと思へたことであつた。愈々タシメに着いて方々を見物したが三千數百人もの人が小さなハウスでストーブを共同で生活してゐるものがあるのを見てはトラブルを避けるのも大抵ではないだらうと思へた。タシメにも婦人會が生れると云ふことであつたが夫れが一日も早く成立して互に一層仲よく暮らすやうにと念願する次第である。三日間のハーデーも過ぎたので二人は十一日の朝タシメを出發してサーミット・キャンプに歸つて來た。私達も第二キャンプから山頂のサーミット・キャンプへ移つたのは二ヶ月前であつたが同處は海拔四千二百呎の高所で夏でも氣候寒冷で早く十月廿三日の朝には初雪も降つて再び第二キャンプへ戻つてきた。[illegible]れるし、炊事係も二ヶ月毎に二三入れかはつてゐる[illegible]働いてくれるのさ一同滿足してゐる。當サーミット・キャンプの委員長は[illegible]一同のために盡してくれるので大いに感謝されてゐた。（岸山秀）

EASTERN POSITIONS

● THE CANADA PACKERS LTD., Toronto, will employ twenty men. The wages run about 60c an hour. Yearly employment is offered and living quarters are provided in Summerville which is about five miles out in the country. This Company has a high priority rating.

● Young Men's Christian Association of MONTREAL, 4835 Hampton Ave., (Mr. J. M. C. Duckworth, Executive Secretary), wishes to employ one Japanese male, preferably a young adult and a Protestant Christian. His job would be as a night cleaner and duties expected of him would be scrubbing swimming tiles, cleaning locker rooms, mopping surazza tile floors etc. No experience necessary.

Wages will be $85.00 a month plus $5.00 C. L. B. Hours are to be eight hours a day.

● THE FIRST CO-OPERATIVE Packers, Barrie, Ontario, wishes to employ fourteen men. This is a meat packing plant and the men will be employed in all departments. Labourers will receive 40c to 45c an hour plus $1.85 weekly C. L. B. and the others will receive 50c to 65c an hour plus C. L. B.

The Company provides a house in the country for the employees.

● WM. STONE & CO. LTD., Ingersoll, Ontario, wishes to employ eighteen men. Their wages will be 48c plus $.85 cost-of-living bonus. They are offered yearly employment and living accommodation is provided by the Company. This company has a high priority rating.

● THE LEAVERLEIGH FARMS, Port Credit, Ontario, wish to employ fifteen men for the growing of fruit and mushrooms. They will be paid $55.00 per month and free house, light, heat, and board will be provided. Yearly employment is offered.

● THE CANADA GLUE COMPANY, Brantford, Ontario, will employ twelve men. The wages are 55c an hour plus cost-of-living bonus. Employment is offered on a yearly basis. There will be no difficulty in regard to living accommodation as the Company provides a boarding house for its employees.

● MRS. H. A. McBRIDE, 4069 Coolbrook Ave., MONTREAL, P. Q., wishes to employ a domestic. There is one adult in the family and one child, as her husband is overseas. Mrs. McBride lives in a small duplex house and the work would not be heavy. The salary would be $35. a month.

Personal Notes Near and Far

KASLO. — An engagement of wide interest is announced by Mr. and Mrs. Katsuzo Mayeda of Kaslo, which tells of the betrothal of their third daughter, Chiyoko Betty, to Mr. Minoru Akiyama, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Tarokichi Akiyama of Slocan City.

A betrothal tea was held Wednesday evening, October 27th, at the home of the bride-to-be in Kaslo. Mr. and Mrs. Kumetsuchi Kuba and Mr. Mantaro Nagano are the baishakunins.

Both former Vancouverites, the groom-to-be was very widely known in Nisei sports circles, particularly in tennis, badminton and basketball activities.

* * *

Orange Blossom Lane

The wedding is announced of Teruko Edna Sato, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Shotaro Sato of Picture Butte, Alberta, to Mr. Suehiro Dick Sakamoto, fourth son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Nenohachi Sakamoto, formerly of Vancouver, on Oct. 21.

The bride was assisted by Miss Kazue Hirashima as bridesmaid and Mr. Shinji Fukushima was the best man. The simple ceremony took place at the Wesley United Church in Fort William with Rev. F.E.H. James officiating.

The couple have taken up residence in Fort William where the groom is employed at the Great Lakes Lumber and Shipping Co.

* * *

SANDON. — Sandon wedding bells rang out on October 24, when Miyeko, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sukegoro Mori, formerly of Fairview, Vancouver, became the bride of Mr. Kiichi Natsuhara, a former resident of Whonnock, B.C. The ceremony took place at the Sandon Buddhist Church, with Rev. R. Hirahara officiating. Mr. and Mrs. A Yoshioka and Mr. and Mrs. U. Takenaka were the baishakunins.

* * *

SLOCAN.—Of particular interest to former Vancouverites is the announcement of the marriage of Miss Toshiko Hinatsu to Mr. Shigeo Hayami at Slocan on October 10. The baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. R. Otsuji and Mr. and Mrs. K. Shiraki. The groom, now resident at Popoff, carried on a well known radio business in Vancouver.

* * *

AND NEXT OF COURSE....

A girl, Ayako, to Mr. and Mrs. Takashi Yamazaki of Sandon, B.C.

A girl, Akomi, to Mr. and Mrs. Kanichi Mori of Taylor Lake, B.C.

Across CANADA

PRINCETON, B.C. — (No. 4 Camp)—For the last four months, No. 4 camp, known as the Summit Camp, has been home for men from three of the other base camps. In the last week of October, however, most of the men started to return to their original camps, and by the end of the month, it is expected that this camp will once again be empty.

Although accomodation here is limited to tent houses, there are many advantages. For instance there is more room than in the wooden bunkhouses: the view here on the top of the mountain is magnificent; water supplies are excellent; and recreational facilities are very good because of the extensive space.

On the other hand some of the base camps, like No. 5, are crowded, the water is not very good, the view negligible, and chances for recreation are very slim.

To return to such a place is not too heartening, but is necessary because Summit Camp, being situated high on the mountain, becomes too cold in the winter. Weather conditions also hamper bringing in food and other supplies, leaving no alternative but to return to the other camps.

Thinking back since February of last year, many of us seem to have moved from one place to another almost countless times. Our suitcases are torn, our bags scored and marked, our dunnage bags ripped. Sometimes we wonder how long this endless moving is going to go on.

—[illegible]

LETELLIER, Man.—With some unbelievably fine weather assisting us, sugar beet topping has been completed here much earlier than was expected.

Looking forward to the bitterly cold winter our spirits seem to be more settled than at this time last year. With the harvest season over, preparations for the winter are being made, with windows being made double, and soil piled up all around the house to insure snug warmth and protection.

Local people declare that this winter probably will be warmer than previous years.

Many of the younger men have already left for camps in Ontario, where they will be cutting pulpwood in the bush during the winter. Others are planning to go to sawmill jobs in the same province.

On the Loose...

By F. A. M.

ON WOLFING

Yeah man, 'tis a dangerous subject for me to embark upon being surrounded by a pack as I am ... but nevertheless, being a reckless sort of punk, I grit my teeth, shut my eyes, and embark ......

What is a wolf?? There's a lot of definitions floating around, kids, but my favourite is ... well, come to think of it maybe I'd better save it for private conversation ... It's a shame we can't print it, darn it ....

But such definitions notwithstanding the term "wolf" in these here parts seems to be used in the same sense as the phrase "man-about-town" was in the olden days. "Wolf" is what you call a guy who would have been tabbed "Romeo" or "Cassie" then because of his way with women. Guys who get around swimmingly with members of the fair sex seem to be "wolves" or so they'll tell you ... at least that is its pleasanter connotation ... so we'll proceed on that basis ....

Now seems to me that when you think of "wolf" or AWOL—you automatically think of some glisteningly handsome guy ... all vim, vigor and Victor Mature ... and of course clad in raiment that is positively sharp—not zooty maybe but strictly Esquire and Cary Grantish ....

But, wanta know a secret?? From watching at first hand the operations of an A.W.O.L. First Class, I'm of the opinion that you don't have to be singularly handsome or a fashion plate to be a breaker of feminine hearts ...

Of course, looks help ... but notice the large number of TDH's who still aren't anywhere near the wolfing class?? You see, I have one certain guy in mind ... he's not exactly the image of those Flash Gordonesque figures that artists portray as the answer to a maid's prayer ..... Taylor and Gable have nothing to worry about as far as his looks go ... not that he's ugly or anything ... he's just "pleasantly homely" which is okay to be if you read the descriptions of practically every other story in the slick mags these days ... and of course, he's a smooth dresser — nothing flashy, mind you, but very natty—on the George Raft model, I'd say ....

YOU'RE A SMOOTHIE

And he's smooth on the dance floor and A SMOOTH TALKER ... man, what a line he gives out with ... so it seems that SMOOTHINESS is what counts in this wolfing game ... because this guy is some man-about-babies ....

Now what I'm trying to get across is this, that every man is a potential wolf and all you have to do is concentrate on your potentialities. Which aint hard. Gals are susceptible—so they tell me ....

But getting back to this particular wolf I was talking about, he's a pretty smooth operator as I might have stressed a few paragraphs back. He makes with the charm so strong that the gals are just wound around his fingers and oh boy, you can guess what his other hand is doing ...

SINCERITY COUNTS

But his secret is, he tells me ... Be SINCERE ... repeat that over and over again ... cause it means a lot. And, pal, if you think that's not much ... well, just try it sometime ... only when the gals start swooning right and left don't say I didn't warn ya ...

POSTSCRIPT ....

There's always two sides to everything and here's where another warning is needed ... look out for them wolverines and wolfesses—that's the feminine brand of AWOL and actually them's the kind that's really dangerous ... especially if you are type of guy who has to read this to find out what a wolf is ....

SEEK T. SAWATA

Aki Araki of Greenwood is anxious to locate Toshiaki Sawata, a native of Kumamoto-ken.

SUBSCRIBE NOW TO THE NEW CANADIAN

Round the Interior Towns...

Slocan Sentinel

SLOCAN.—Formation of a Fine Arts and Handicraft Club among the older people in Slocan was announced this week. The aim of the club is to encourage the development of artistic talent and cultivate art appreciation among the school children.

A preliminary exhibition was held at Bayfarm school October 16 and 17, and it is planned to hold a second display in conjunction with ceremonies marking the opening of the Popoff school.

Executive officers are: Miyoji Sono, secretary; Tokujiro Takenaka, assistant secretary, Takashi Yamamoto, Taro Murakami, convenors, and M. Noguchi, S. Utsunomiya, Y. Shoji, Z. Kinoshita and U. Morishita.

Sandon Sun

SANDON.—With the shortness of the fall season in these mountains, winter is close at hand. The first snowfall came a week earlier than last year, but the average temperature is much higher than the same time a year ago.

Although it is said that the Sandon centre may be closed down, the residents are pursuing their normal duties without any sign of worry or anxiety.

Lemon Creek Leader

LEMON CREEK, B. C.—Despite rainy weather a large crowd of mum lovers from Slocan City, New Denver and Sandon attended the chrysanthemum exhibition held by the Lemon Creek Kakonoye Kai at Lemon Creek, Oct, 23 and 24.

The members of the Association wish to extend their thanks for the generous support accorded the show from many distant points and promise that the coming year will bring an exhibition of much higher standard.

A concert was given by pupils of the local public school up to grade three at Lemon Creek on Oct. 28, 29 and 30. A large crowd attended and heartily applauded the antics of the little tots.

Halloween was celebrated by the seventy and more high school pupils with a party to which the ministers-sponsors of the school and the members of the P. T. A. were invited. The party held at the Kindergarten Hall on Oct. 29, was a huge success with many games and other activity rounding out an enjoyable evening.

Facilities for shewing movies in Lemon Creek are being arranged and will be available in the near future. The High School Parents Association are planning to raise funds for needed school books and reference books by promoting a showing of a Japanese picture from the Sandon movie committee.

The Bukkyo Hall is at the present time being altered and repaired and the opening is to be held within a short time.

Kaslo Courier

KASLO. — "Impressions of My Eastern Trip" was the topic of an address by Rev. K. Shimizu to a well-attended October 25th meeting of the Kaslo YPS at the Church hall. The Citizenship convenors Amy Yamazaki and Junji Ikeno took charge of the meeting after a short business period under the gavel of President Hanako Naruse.

A Thanksgiving social was held by the Society October 11, with a large crowd laughing and singing their way through a program of games and songs, climaxed by folk dancing.

A bumper crowd hoboed, waltzed, lindyed and shagged their way through a Halloween Frolic at the appropriatedly decorated Drill Hall, October 30, the local juke box supplying a variety of sweet, sway and swing.

The first inter-centre basketball contest this season was Kaslo's invasion of Sandon, October 29, which came out 50-50, as the Dukes, Kaslo High School boys' team nosed out Sandon seniors in a tight 33-31 tilt, while the Sandon belles outshot the smaller and green Kaslo girls, 51-20.

Members of the Kaslo party wish to take this opportunity to express their appreciation of the kind hospitality of the Sandon people. It is reported the players came back dazedly breathing, "gee, how nice those Sandon people are!!!"

At a general meeting Monday night, the local club decided to extend an invitation to Sandon for a return visit to Kaslo. Plans are being made now to show Sandon that Kaslo hospitality is hard to beat also.

Greenwood Gazette

GREENWOOD, B. C. — Prominent among the list of recently-elected officers of the Greenwood High School Student Council for the term of 1943-44 are many Nisei students. Here on a scale that has never been achieved outside of such cosmopolitan schools as Strathcona and Templeton Junior High in Vancouver is proof of assimilation, a joining of young Canadians for a common cause.

The council: Lorna Reed, president; George Fujiwara, vice president; Jean Roylance, secretary; Tommy Lee, treasurer; Marion MacLean, grade nine representative.

Staff of the "Echo": Tommy Lee (editor), G. Tharnton, S. Higashi, H. Nose, M. Maclean, Y. Onizuka, G. Fujisawa, K. Shiozaki, I. Lee, E. Fujisawa, T. Tanaka, H. Handa, S. Iwasaki.

House captains: T. Lee, R. Roylance, S. Higashi, R. Sora, D. Sakamoto, S. Miyagishima.

Red Cross: Ida Lee, president, Hope Handa, secretary; S. Iwasaki, treasurer; Committee — Fuyoko Yonemitsu, Lily Sakamoto, Marion MacLean, Lorna Reed, Sumiko Miyagishima, and Myrtle Cam-

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Eastern Impressions by Rev. K. Shimizu

A Persistent Problem

In my college days, one of the books we had to master was entitled "Persistent Problems in Philosophy." To many of the readers, philosophical problems seem so far detached from the more insistent, practical business of daily living. But here is one persistent problem which every human being—indeed, every living creature, whether he likes it or not, must face and achieve some kind of solution if he is to live, and live abundantly. And that is the problem of adaptation or adjustment.

Biologists say that adaptation is the primary law of life. Nature's dictum has ever been: Adapt yourself or die. Adaptability has been the chief qualification for survival. Any species which failed to adapt itself to the physical enviroment, was "unfit to live" and perished.

As animals ascended in the scale of development, they not only adapted themselves passively to the environment, but have acquired the ability to change the environment to suit their needs. This is the active side of adaptation, and is most developed in human species. Through science and collective action, man has learned to alter and control environment for certain purposes.

In order to live an abundant life, we must learn to adapt ourselves, actively and passively, along four realms: the physical universe, the intellectual realm, the social (including the national and international) realm, and the ever changing circumstances. Those who are not able to adjust themselves in any of these realms, are "misfits" and will not be effective or happy to say the least. We ought to be plastic enough to be able to make readily necessary adjustments in order to achieve rich abundant life in any situation or circumstances we may be placed. Thus considered, the problem of adaptation, for human beings at least, is largely spiritual. "Blessed are the meek", said Jesus, "for they shall inherit the earth." Those who retain the spirit of meekness—childlikeness—, can make ready adjustment in this ever-changing world, and so can be happy and inherit the earth.

Two extremes should be avoided in this process of adjustment—over-passivity and over-activity. Those who follow the maxim "In Rome, do as the Romans do" literally, may be considered good fellows and may even be liked by their new acquaintances, but they can never contribute any positive good thoughts and practices. On the other hand, those dominant spirits who try to make everybody and every circumstance conform to their own thinking and likings, will always have to be unhappy and grouchy. The best and the only possible way is to adapt oneself to the ideal of the Kingdom—the best in any situation, in which we can not only be adjusting ourselves to the new situation, but at the same time help others to adjust themselves to the higher realm.

This is rather a lengthy introduction to what I wish to write in this column—Impressions of my recent trip East of the Rockies. This could not be helped in a way, because this was my primary motive in taking the trip: to see as dispassionately as possible how our friends east of the Rockies are doing in the process of adjustment to their new environments— physically, occupationally, socially and religiously. And the conclusion of my observations is this: Whether in Alberta or in Manitoba, in Ontario or in Quebec, whether in farming districts or in cities, our relocees are doing remarkably well, considering the shortness of time they have had; and I am convinced that, given necessary assistance, they will in time achieve success, ready to make some valuable contributions to the future of Canada.

Neighbours in the Postwar Era

Japan will be a near neighbor of British Columbia when an air service is established across the top of the world, and Canadians as a whole should be more aware of the Far East, declared Miss Catherine Porter of New York, editor of the Far Eastern Survey of the American Council, who is visiting in Vancouver. Plans are already being prepared by the Institute of International Affairs for the post-war period when that country will be within a few hours' distance of this continent, she told the Vancouver Province.

What is going to be done with Japan after the war is one of the major problems. The Allies must be prepared to lay their cards on the table and will have to put more effort into post-war plans than have been put into the winning of the war, in the opinion of Miss Porter.

The United Nations are working on multitudinous problems in this respect, and it is hoped that a really comprehensive organization will develop, one which is truly international, she said.

"We can not exterminate Japan, but must punish the aggressors and make it possible for Japanese people, under new guidance, to take their place in the community of nations, with a guarantee that Japan can never again become an aggresor," she stated. Japan must be able to buy and sell in world markets to survive and build up her domestic standards.

latter country has new leadership,"

"China will be ready to cooperate with the Japanese people in a few years after hostilities when the latter country has new leadership," Miss Porter said, remarking that the Chinese are among the most co-operative people in the world. She believes that China will be pretty much exhausted at the end of the war and is going to need a great deal of foreign technical assistance and investment. Whatever is done must be on a new basis and dealings will have to be as with other sovereign nations, without strings, she said.

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Mountain Hermitage

By K. W.

This Curious Paradox

The curious weakness of their citizenship status continues to be demonstrated to Canadian-born and naturalized Japanese by the current developments, bringing certain groups of us within the compass of National Selective Service CIVILIAN regulations.

In the peaceful days when our chief concern was the battle for the democratic franchies—or an altercation with Aldermen Wilson—we used to expand on that weakness.

The fact of the matter was that Japanese nationals found themselves to be in a safer and securer position in B. C. than those of us either natural-born or naturalized as citizens. Chiefly this arose from the existence of the "most favoured nation" clause in treaties between Canada and Japan, and through the presence of Japanese consuls and ministers, whose duty it was partly to look after their resident nationals.

This combination of diplomatic agreement and personal interest thus extended a protective shelter over the majority of first generation alien immigrants. But that protection could not legally be extended to Japanese Canadian citizens. Because of their legal status, they could not seek the protection of a foreign power, its representatives or its international treaties.

Indeed the citizen group was the most exposed of all to prejudiced and discriminatory regulations. And since most attacks and restrictions were laid down on the basis of race, and race alone, rather than citizenship, the citizens suffered from all the handicaps imposed upon Japanese aliens.

PROTECTIVE POWER

Curiously enough this situation, far from reversing itself, has been carried over in time of war. True a half-hearted attempt was made early in the war—in January, 1942—to establish the protective and privileged quality of our citizenship. But as it actually worked out, the exposed position of the citizen group has become even more exposed, while the protection extended to nationals has been proven to be very real and concrete.

This has been possible through the recognition and intervention of the "protective power", the Spanish government, and the International Red Cross. While groups of nationals anywhere in the country are given every means of access to these authorities, the citizen group is not supposed to make any appeal for assistance to them against any act of their own government.

In the current development of Selective Service regulations, international codes respecting the treatment of civilian and service prisoners-of-war (which in the Japanese language comprise a fair-sized volume) may set the nationals apart as a special group. But these codes cannot make provision for citizens of an enemy origin, who may be subjected to duties and responsibilities as citizens; even though discriminatory restrictions are imposed upon them because of their racial origin.

DEMAND FOR FREEDOM

It might be forecast that the extension of Selective Service Civilian Regulations to the citizenry of the Interior Towns will call forth a more insistent demand for greater freedom and improved conditions by the families of the men affected.

Such a demand will be very soundly based. For certainly it cannot be argued that applying the regulations to the towns is merely treating Japanese-born Canadian citizens like everyone else. No one can argue that as long as there exist such invidious distinctions against Japanese Canadians as the curtailment of liberty of travel, or the right to make a home at will, the bans on the use and possession of radios and cameras, the prohibition of hunting, fishing or trapping, the withholding of workmen's compensation benefits, the necessity of special permits for the lease or purchase of agricultural land, the denial of a fair ration of liquor, or the undemocratic exclusion from the right to vote.

Jews and Negroes Fight Discrimination

(Douglas MacLennan in THE CANADIAN FORUM)

There are Canadians who, like the Germans, will not concede that it is simply the instinct of self-preservation which has forced the Jews, as a persecuted minority, to view their own problems with fervor, supported by a strong religion, and to intensify their commercial effort. The meagre help that Canada has given the Jews may be likened to the drink of vinegar given to the Christ. Why? Because most governments do not act until they have reasonable assurance that the electors will support them. As long as discrimination is practised by individuals, the government cannot be expected to do much.

It is true that the Canadian government was the first to associate itself with the United Nations' condemnation of Nazi brutality to Jews. Like the others, it promised retribution. It gave permission to admit 1,000 refugee children into Canada. But that is not enough. Thousands of children and adults should be welcomed, especially since we know that the Jews rarely, if ever, allow their people to be thrown entirely upon the state for care.

What is needed is a great cry from the people, coupled with leadership.

JAPANESE EVACUATION RELATED PROBLEM

As Canon W. W. Judd suggested to the recent Canadian Malvern Conference in Toronto, it is not necessary to wait until after the war to bring Jewish refugees to Canada. The Church of England alone could force the issue within two weeks if the call went out from every pulpit. (It was good to hear Canon Judd score those Christian people who refused to help the Federal Government look after the Japanese moved from the west coast.) The Canadian people must be shown that their sins of omission will catch up with them in the post-war era. Any people which refuses to face the facts of racial discrimination in its midst will feel repercussions from the other side of the Pacific, not nearly as distant from Canada as the Mercator Projection would have us believe.

"SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS"

Here are some facts not too widely known. In the fall of 1942, National Selective Service in Toronto (and presumably elsewhere) used a card for registering the needs of employers. On that card were these words: "Requirements as to skill, age, race." If any employer declared that he did not want a Jew, a Negro, a Roman Catholic or a Protestant, that was listed, and Selective Service workers heeded the employer's wishes. But one day a clerk slipped. He (or she) perhaps in an excess of zeal, enquired whether the employer on the phone had "any special requirements." The employer happened to be of a minority group. The lid was off. The Selective Service employee was on the carpet. This story comes from a NSS official of a minority religion, who was himself fighting discrimination.

At the same time the Jews were facing difficulties. The small businesses in which Jews engage were being pinched, partly because of the refusal of many Christian-owned business houses to deal with them. Some were being curtailed by lack of goods and manpower. There was no complaint over the necessary moves by Selective Service. Jews ineligible for the armed forces faced the possibility of being unable to find work because of discrimination in industry. The manpower shortage was front page news in Ontario. The Globe and Mail broke the story of discrimination. Letters to the editor poured in. A survey was made.

SELECTIVE SERVICE DICTUM

Here are some of the facts disclosed: One industry was willing to employ Negroes if necessary; another would insist on a separate department for them; several claimed that white workers could object; some offered to take a limited number of Negroes; one whole locality boasted it did not welcome Negroes; one Toronto business man was reported to have boasted that he employed only people of a certain creed.

NEGROES FIND DOORS CLOSED

The Negroes acted. The story spread. There was a buzz in certain official circles. On October 28, 1942, the Negroes' statement in the Globe and Mail said: "Some of us, even those of us who have university educations, are finding doors closed on us, even in wartime. We have supported the war effort; we want to help more. Our people have been down-trodden, wasting their abilities at inferior work. Selective Service has been proclaiming that it must place workers in war jobs—in the jobs for which they best are fitted. We have many more such workers within our ranks capable of entering the front line of production."

In a few days, pressure (that seems to be the word) was applied to Selective Service. It is only fair to say that at least certain officials welcomed it—they may even have promoted it. The pressure came from the press, including the Globe and Mail and the Winnipeg Free Press, and from the Canadian Jewish Congress. Selective Service made the following announcement, as quoted by The Canadian Press of November 14:

Some employers continue to discriminate against certain classes of persons on grounds of citizenship, nationality, race, language, name, creed or color. Such discrimination impairs the war effort by preventing the most effective use of our total labor supply and tends, by developing well-founded resentment and suspicion, to defeat the democratic objectives for which we are fighting.

No official of Selective Service shall do anything to encourage or facilitate any such discrimination, viz., no such official shall make any remark to, or ask any question of any applicant or employer that could be interpreted as condoning or suggesting discrimination in employment against any class or person and no official in selecting applicants for referral shall take into consideration any factor other than the applicant's ability satisfactorily to fill the vacancy.

BAN FORMS ON RACE, CREED

Local and regional offices were instructed to stop using any employment or Selective Service form of questionnaire, other than those issued by the head office, which contains any question or indication of a person's race, creed or color, and no form with any such question is to be put into use without head office approval.

But did the Selective Service pronouncement have any real effect? One Negro pointed out that there still was nothing to prevent an employer from turning down an applicant on the grounds that he was unqualified, whether he was or not. The potential employee might spend days proving his case. The Negroes at a meeting told of case after case of discrimination. They pointed out that 4,000 of the 7,000 Negroes in Ontario live in urban areas, where they must look for work in industry or take very inferior jobs.

It will take time to open the doors of all Canadian industry to Negroes. But it must be done. There are dozens of cases to disprove conclusively the contention that whites and blacks cannot or will not work together in friendliness. Yet, that contention is still raised by many employers in Canada who are begging Selective Service for men.